

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

CONFIRMATION

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1855-1930

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BY FAX AND MAIL

June 3, 2002

Perry Clark, Esquire  
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Re: Arthrocare Suit - Delaware  
USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR

RECEIVED

JUN 06 2002

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BOSTON  
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TWIN CITIES  
WASHINGTON, DC

Dear Perry:

I have enclosed Smith & Nephew's supplemental invalidity responses for the independent claims asserted against the Electroblade and Saphyre products. These responses are subject to and made without waiving Smith & Nephew's previous objections to ArthroCare's discovery requests. We reserve the right to revise these responses as discovery proceeds. In particular, we reserve the right to revise these responses after we have received meaningful discovery on ArthroCare's claim construction and infringement contentions, and after the Court has construed the asserted claims.

Very truly yours,

  
Kurtis MacFerrin

50092503.doc

### **Smith & Nephew's Second Supplemental Response Re Invalidity**

In addition to its previous objections, and without waiving any of those objections, Smith & Nephew also objects to providing its invalidity contentions at this time, since ArthroCare has refused to provide any of its contentions with respect to construction of the claims of its patents. Accordingly, Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement, amend, or otherwise modify its invalidity contentions as the case proceeds, and particularly after ArthroCare provides its proposed claim construction and/or after the Court construes the claims of ArthroCare's patents.

Nevertheless, as of the present time, Smith & Nephew incorporates its previous responses by reference, and further responds as follows:

Certain of Smith & Nephew's invalidity contentions are based on invalidity under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103 in view of certain prior art references. In the interest of brevity and convenience, rather than repeat the full names of those references in connection with each such contention, Smith & Nephew will instead refer to those references by number, in accordance with the following table:

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
1	08/16/33	US 2,056,377	F.C. Wappler	Electronic Instrument
2	05/00/69	Bio-Medical Engineering 206- 216	A.K. Dobbie	The Electrical Aspects of Surgical Diathermy
3	06/11/74	US 3,815,604	Conor C. O'Malley, Ralph M. Heintz, Sr.	Apparatus For Intraocular Surgery
4	08/13/74	US 3,828,780	Charles F. Morrison, Jr.	Combined Electrocoagulator- Suction Instrument
5	01/00/75	IEEE Transactions On Biomedical Engineering	William M. Honig	The Mechanism of Cutting in Electrosurgery

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Auth r	Title
6	08/26/75	US 3,901,242	Karl Storz	Electric Surgical Instrument
7	11/18/75	US 3,920,021	Siegfried Hildebrandt	Coagulating Devices
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Über ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
9	02/24/76	US 3,939,839	Lawrence E. Curtiss	Resectoscope and Electrode Therefor
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
11	01/07/77	2 313 949/ N 76 17587	Siegfried Hildebrandt et Ludwig Bonnet	Boucle de sectionnement a une ou deux branches pour resertoscope
12	00/00/78	Gastroenterology, Vol. 74, No. 3, 527-534, 1978	J.R.A. Piercey, M.D., D.C. Auth, Ph.D, P.E., F.E. Silverstein, M.D., H.R. Willard, Ph.D, M.B. Dennis, D.V.M., D.M. Ellefson, B.S., D.M. Davis, M.S.E.E., R.L. Protell, M.D. and C.E. Rubin, M.D.	Electrosurgical Treatment of Experimental Bleeding Canine Gastric Ulcers: Development and testing of a computer control and a better electrode
13	02/21/78	US 4,074,718	Charles F. Morrison, Jr.	Electrosurgical Instrument
14	06/06/78	US 4,092,986	Max Schneiderman	Constant Output Electrosurgical Unit
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
16	11/00/79	Digestive Diseases and Sciences, Vol. 24, No. 11, 845-848	M.B. Dennis, J. Peoples, R. Hulett, D.C. Auth, R.L. Protell, C.E. Rubin, and F.E. Silverstein	Evolution of Electrofulguration in Control of Bleeding of Experimental Gastric Ulcers

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Pat nt Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
17	01/01/80	US 4,181,131	Hisao Ogiu	High Frequency Electrosurgical Instrument for Cutting Human Body Cavity Structures
18	01/22/80	US 4,184,492	Hans H. Meinke, Gerhard Flachenecker, Karl Fastenmeier, Friedrich Landstorfer, Heinz Lidenmeier	Safety Circuitry for High Frequency Cutting and Coagulating Devices
19	11/11/80	US 4,232,676	Andrew Herczog	Surgical Cutting Instrument
20	02/03/81	US 4,248,231	Andrew Herczog and James A. Murphy	Surgical Cutting Instrument
21	02/00/82	CRC Press, American Heart Journal, Vol. 117, 332-341	Kevin J. Barry, MS, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Paul Nardella, BS, Benjamin I. Lee, MD, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, and Allan D. Callow, MD, Ph.D	The effect of radiofrequency- generated thermal energy on the mechanical and histologic characteristics of the arterial wall in vivo: Implications for radiofrequency angioplasty
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Corneal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Corneal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
24	00/00/84	Gut, 25, 1424- 1431	C.P. Swain, TN Mills, E. Shemesh, Julia M. Dark, M.R. Lewin, J.S. Clifton, T.C. Northfield, P.B. Cotton, and P.R. Salmon	Which Electrode? A comparison of four endoscopic methods of electrocoagulation in experimental bleeding ulcers

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
25	00/00/85	Urological Research 13:99- 102	J.W.A. Ramsay, N.A. Shepherd, M. Butler, P.T. Gosling, R.A. Miller, D.M.A. Wallace, H.N. Whitfield	A Comparison of Bipolar and Monopolar Diathermy Probes in Experimental Animals
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbiers, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
27	10/22/85	US 4,548,207	Harry G. Reimels	Disposable Coagulator
28	05/27/86	US 4,590,934	Jerry L. Malis, Leonard I. Malis, Robert R. Acorcey, David Solt	Bipolar Cutter/Coagulator
29	00/00/87	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, J.C.H. Schuurbiers, N. Bom, V.A. Vandenbroucke, and P.W. Serruys	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
30	04/28/87	US 4,660,571	Stanley R. Hess, Terri Kovacs	Percutaneous Lead Having Radially Adjustable Electrode
31	06/23/87	US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	07/00/88	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual
33	11/22/88	US 4,785,823	Philip E. Eggers, Robert F. Shaw	Methods And Apparatus For Performing In Vivo Blood Thermodilution Procedures
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
35	00/00/89	The Organizing Committee of the 7 <sup>th</sup> World Congress on Endourology and ESWL Foundation for Advancement of International Science	Robert Tucker and Stefan Loening	A Bipolar Electrosurgical Turp Loop
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
37	03/00/89	Journal of Urology Vol. 141, 662-665	Robert D. Tucker, Eugene V. Kramolowsky, Eric Bedell and Charles E. Platz	A Comparison of Urologic Application of Bipolar Versus Monopolar Five French Electrosurgical Probes
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
39	04/25/89	US 4,823,791	Frank D. D'Amelio, Dawn M. DeLemos, Dominick G. Esposito, Michelle D. Maxfield, Claude E. Petruzzi, Robert H. Quint	Electrosurgical Probe Apparatus
40	05/23/89	US 4,832,048	Donald Cohen	Suction Ablation Catheter
41	00/00/90	Urological Research 18:291- 294	R.D. Tucker, E.V. Kramolowsky, and C.E. Platz	In vivo effect of 5 French bipolar and monopolar electrosurgical probes on the porcine bladder

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Auth r	Title
42	02/00/90	Journal of Urology Vol. 143, 275-277	Eugene V. Kramolowsky and Robert D. Tucker	Use of 5F Bipolar Electrosurgical Probe in Endoscopic Urological Procedures
43	04/05/90	WO 90/03152	John Considine, John Colin	Electro-surgical Apparatus for Removing Tumours from Hollow Organs of the Body
44	05/01/90	US 4,920,978	David P. Colvin	Method and Apparatus for the Endoscopic Treatment of Deep Tumors Using RF Hyperthermia
45	06/05/90	US 4,931,047	Alan Broadwin, Charles Vassallo, Joseph N. Logan, Robert W. Hornlein	Method and Apparatus For Providing Enhanced Tissue Fragmentation And/Or Hemostasis
46	06/26/90	US 4,936,281	Peter Stasz	Ultrasonically Enhanced RF Ablation Catheter
47	10/30/90	US 4,966,597	Eric R. Cosman	Thermometric Cardiac Tissue Ablation Electrode with Ultra- Sensitive Temperature Detection
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
49	12/25/90	US 4,979,948	Lesslie A. Geddes, Marvin H. Hinds, Joe D. Bourland, William D. Voorhees	Method and Apparatus for Thermally Destroying A Layer of An Organ
50	03/21/91	DE 3930451 A1	Ellen Hoffmann, Gerhard, Steinbeck, Rudi Mattmuller	Vorrichtung fur die Hochfrequenzkoagulation von biologischem Gewebe
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument
53	07/30/91	US 5,035,696	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument for Conducting Endoscopic Retrograde Sphincterotomy

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
54	09/00/91	Journal of Urology Vol. 146, 669	Eugene V. Kramolowsky and Robert D. Tucker	The Urological Application of Electrosurgery
55	09/10/91	US 5,047,026	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Implement For Tunneling Through Tissue
56	09/10/91	US 5,047,027	Mark A. Rydell	Tumor Resector
57	10/07/91	Bipolar Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy Lecture	Dr. Olsen	Bipolar Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy
58	01/14/92	US 5,080,660	Terrence J. Buelna	Electrosurgical Electrode
59	01/28/92	US 5,084,044	Robert H. Quint	Apparatus for Endometrial Ablation and Method of Using Same
60	02/04/92	US 5,085,659	Mark A. Rydell	Biopsy Device With Bipolar Coagulation Capability
61	02/18/92	US 5,088,997	Louis Delahuerge, Robert B. Stoddard, Michael S. Klicek	Gas Coagulation Device
62	03/24/92	US 5,098,431	Mark A. Rydell	RF Ablation Catheter
63	04/28/92	US 5,108,391	Gerhard Flachenecker, Karl Fastenmeier, Heinz Lindenmeier	High-Frequency Generator For Tissue Cutting And For Coagulating In High- Frequency Surgery
64	05/12/92	US 5,112,330	Shinichi Nishigaki, Shiro Bito	Resectoscope Apparatus
65	06/16/92	US 5,122,138	Kim H. Manwaring	Tissue Vaporizing Accessory and Method for an Endoscope
66	12/01/92	US 5,167,659	Naoki Ohtomo; Shizuo Ninomiya	Blood Coagulating Apparatus
67	12/15/92	US 5,171,311	Mark A. Rydell, David J. Parins, Steven W. Berhow	Percutaneous Laparoscopic Cholectectomy Instrument
68	03/30/93	US 5,197,963	David J. Parins	Electrosurgical Instrument with Extendable Sheath for Irrigation and Aspiration
69	05/04/93	US 5,207,675	Jerome Canady	Surgical Coagulation Device



#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Invent r/Author	Title
70	06/08/93	US 5,217,459	William Kamerling	Method and Instrument for Performing Eye Surgery
71	04/26/94	US 5,306,238	Richard P. Fleenor	Laparoscopic Electrosurgical Pencil
72	06/13/95	US 5,423,882	Warren M. Jackman, Wilton W. Webster, Jr.	Catheter Having Electrode With Annular Recess and Method of Using Same
73	10/03/95	US 5,454,809	Michael Janssen	Electrosurgical Catheter And Method For Resolving Artherosclerotic Plaque By Radio Frequency Sparking

**1. U.S. Patent No. 5,697,536 ("the '536 patent")**

**A. Claim 45**

Smith & Nephew contends that claim 45 of the '536 patent is anticipated by at least each of the following references: 3, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 65, 66, 67, 70.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 45 of the '536 patent would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons:

Combination	Motivation to Combine
Any one or more of 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 30, 33, 39, 40, 44, 50, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73 with any other one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
Any one or more of 2, 34, 47 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Combination	Motivation to Combine
59 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Attached as Exhibit A are tables showing, for each reference, where the limitations of claim 45 of the '536 patent may be found in the reference.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 45 of the '536 patent is invalid for the reasons given in Ethicon's Motion for Summary Judgment of Invalidity for Failure to Satisfy the Requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102-103, Ethicon's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Invalidity for Failure to Satisfy the Requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and supporting papers filed in *ArthroCare Corp. v. Ethicon, Inc.*, Case No. C-98-0609 WHO (N.D. Cal.).

2. U.S. Patent No. 5,697,882 ("the 882 patent")

A. Claim 28

Smith & Nephew contends that claim 28 of the '882 patent is anticipated by at least each of the following references: 5, 8, 12, 15, 21, 25, 26, 29, 41, 42, 44, 45, 57, 61, 65.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 28 of the '882 patent would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons:

Combination	Motivation to Combine
Any one or more of 1, 6, 9, 11, 13, 39, 58, 64 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 59, 63 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.

Attached as Exhibit B are tables showing, for each reference, where the limitations of claim 28 of the ‘882 patent may be found in the reference.

Smith & Nephew further contends that claim 28 of the ‘882 patent is also invalid as indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 2.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 28 of the ‘882 patent is invalid for the reasons given in Ethicon’s Motion for Summary Judgment of Invalidity for Failure to Satisfy the Requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102-103, Ethicon’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Invalidity for Failure to Satisfy the Requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and supporting papers filed in *ArthroCare Corp. v. Ethicon, Inc.*, Case No. C-98-0609 WHO (N.D. Cal.).

### 3. U.S. Patent No. 6,224,592 (“the ‘592 patent”)

#### A. Claim 1

Smith & Nephew contends that claim 1 of the ‘592 patent is anticipated by at least each of the following references: 8, 15, 23, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 48, 51, 62, 72.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 1 of the ‘592 patent would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least

each of the following combinations of references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons:

Combination	Motivation to Combine
Any one or more of 4, 5, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 53, 54, 55, 57, 61, 65, 66, 67, 70 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 1, 7, 10, 17, 44, 56, 68, 69, 71 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 3, 9, 18, 19, 27, 28, 40, 43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 60, 73 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 6, 11, 13, 39, 58, 64 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 59, 63 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.

Attached as Exhibit C are tables showing, for each reference, where the limitations of the asserted claims of the '592 patent may be found in the reference.

Smith & Nephew further contends that claim 1 of the '592 patent is also invalid as indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 2.

**B. Claim 23**

Smith & Nephew contends that claim 23 of the '592 patent is anticipated by at least each of the following references: 8, 15, 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 48, 51, 62, 72.

Smith & Nephew also contends that claim 23 of the '592 patent would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons:

<b>Combination</b>	<b>Motivation to Combine</b>
Any one or more of 4, 5, 12, 16, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 53, 61, 65, 67, 70 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 2, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 35, 40, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 57, 60, 66, 73 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 1, 7, 10, 17, 44, 56 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 6, 9, 11, 13, 30, 39, 40, 47, 50, 58, 62, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 6, 11, 13, 39, 58, 64, 68, 69, 71 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 59, 63 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 23, 26 with any one or more of the other anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 23, 26 with any one or more of 4, 5, 12, 16, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 53, 61, 65, 67, 70.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.
Any one or more of 23, 26 with any one or more of 1, 7, 10, 17, 44, 56.	Each reference is directed to the same problem – applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient’s body structure.

#### **4. All Patents**

Smith & Nephew also contends that the asserted claims of the '536, '882 and '592 patents are also invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) and/or § 116 because of improper inventorship.

Smith & Nephew’s investigation into its defenses is continuing, and it reserves the right to assert additional invalidity defenses as discovery progresses.

## EXHIBIT A

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 1
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 1 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 15-27.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 1 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col.1, lines 40-55, Fig.1.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 1 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 40-55, Fig. 1.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 1 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 40-55, Fig. 1.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 1 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 15-27.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 2
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 2 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p 207.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 2 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 207.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 3</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 3 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 48 - col. 4, line 14.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 3 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 8, line 10-col. 9, line 8.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 3 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 8, line 10-col. 9, line 8.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 3 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 8, line 10-col. 9, line 8.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 3 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 48 - col. 4, line 14.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 3 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 9, lines 9-25.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 3 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 9, lines 9-25.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 4</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 4 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 5-col. 2, line 2.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 4 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 5-col. 2, line 2.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 4 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 5-col. 2, line 2.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 4 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 5-col. 2, line 2.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 4 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 5-col. 2, line 2.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 5</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 5 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., pages 58-60.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 5 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., pages 58-60.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 5 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., pages 58-60.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 5 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., pages 58-60.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 5 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., pages 58-60.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 6</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 6 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 3-7.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 6 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 3-7, Fig. 1-2.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 6 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 3-7, Fig. 1-2.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 6 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 3-7, Fig. 1-2.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 6 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 3-7.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	



The '536 Patent	Reference No. 7
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 7 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 44-66.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 7 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-19; col. 2, lines 44-66.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 7 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-19; col. 2, lines 44-66.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 7 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-19; col. 2, lines 44-66.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 7 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 44-66.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 8
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 8 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 1.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 8 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 3, 7.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 8 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 3, 7.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 8 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 3, 7.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 8 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 8 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 4-5.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 8 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 4-5.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 9</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 9 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-52.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 9 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 40-63.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 9 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 40-63.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 9 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 40-63.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 9 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-52.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 9 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 40-63.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 9 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 40-63.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 10</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 10 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-28.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 10 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-28.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 10 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col 4, lines 18-28.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 10 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-28.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 10 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-28.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 11</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 11 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 2.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 11 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 2.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 11 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 2.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 11 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 2.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 11 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 2.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 12</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 12 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 528.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 12 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 530.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 12 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 530.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 12 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 530.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 12 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 528.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 12 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 529.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 12 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 529.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 13</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 13 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 15; col 7, lines 38-50.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 13 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 55-70.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 13 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 55-70.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 13 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 55-70.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 13 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 15; col. 7, lines 38-50.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 15</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 15 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 5-17.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 15 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 51-col. 5, line 20.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 15 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 51-col. 5, line 20.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 15 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 51-col. 5, line 20.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 15 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 5-17.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 15 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 52-56; col. 7, lines 59-62.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 15 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 52-56; col. 7, lines 59-62.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 16
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 16 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., pp. 845-46.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 16 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 845.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 16 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 845.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 16 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 845.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 16 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., pp. 845-46.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 16 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 846.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 16 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 846.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 17
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 17 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 1-30.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 17 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 1-30.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 17 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 1-30.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 17 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 1-30.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 17 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 1-30.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 18</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 18 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 12-37.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 18 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 12-37.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 18 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 12-37.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 18 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 12-37.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 18 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 12-37.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 18 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, line 67 – col. 4, line 3.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 18 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, line 67 – col. 4, line 3.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 19</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 19 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-46.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 19 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-46.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 19 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-46.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 19 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-46.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 19 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 33-46.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 19 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 34-38.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the	In Reference N . 19 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the

electrode terminal.	return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 1, lines 34-38.
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The '536 Patent	Reference No. 20
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 20 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 20 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 20 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 20 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 20 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 20 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 20 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-58.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 21
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 21 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 333.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 21 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 333.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 21 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 333.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 21 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 333.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 21 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 333.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 21 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 334.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the	In Reference No. 21 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the

electrode terminal.	return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 334.
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<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 22</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 22 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 22 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 22 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 21 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 22 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 22 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 22 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-58.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 23</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 23 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 23 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 23 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 23 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 23 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.



an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 23 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, line 66.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 23 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 42-68; col. 3, lines 34-38.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 24
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 24 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 1425.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 24 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 1425.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 24 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 1425.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 24 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1425.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 24 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1425.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 24 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 1425.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 24 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 1425.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 25
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 25 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 99.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 25 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 99.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 25 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 99.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 25 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 99.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 25 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 99.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing	Reference No. 25 discloses an electrically

electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 99.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 25 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 99.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 26
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 26 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 1383.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 26 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 1383.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 26 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 1383.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 26 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1383.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 26 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1383.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 26 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 1383.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 26 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 1383.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 27
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 27 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 38-66.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 27 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 38-66.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 27 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 38-66.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 27 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 38-66.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 27 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 38-66.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such	Reference No. 27 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically

that	conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 48-53.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 27 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 48-53.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 28
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 28 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 23-33.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 28 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 23-33.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 28 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 23-33.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 28 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 23-33.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 28 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 23-33.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 28 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, line 18.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 28 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, line 18.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 29
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 29 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 67-68.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 29 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 67-68.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 29 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 67-68.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 29 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 67-68.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 29 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 67-68.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing	Reference No. 29 discloses an electrically

electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 68.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 29 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 68.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 30</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 30 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 32 - col. 5, line 10.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 30 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 32 - col. 5, line 10.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 30 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 32 - col. 5, line 10.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 30 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 32 - col. 5, line 10.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 30 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 32 - col. 5, line 10.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 31</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 31 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-58.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 31 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-58.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 31 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-58.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 31 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-58.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 31 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-58.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such	Reference No. 31 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically

that	conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, line 31; col. 7, line 65.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 31 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, line 31; col. 7, line 65.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 33</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 33 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-69.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 33 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-69.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 33 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-69.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 33 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-69.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 33 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 45-69.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 34</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 34 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 42.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 34 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 42.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the	

electrode terminal.	
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The '536 Patent	Reference No. 35
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 35 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 248.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 35 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 248.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 35 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 248.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 35 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 248.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 35 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 248.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 35 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 248.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 35 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 248.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 36
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 36 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-39.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 36 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-39.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 36 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-39.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 36 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-39.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 36 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 4-39.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 36 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 30-32.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 36 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g.,

	col. 7, lines 30-32.
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The '536 Patent	Reference No. 37
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 37 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 662-63.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 37 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 662-63.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 37 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 662-63.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 37 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 662-63.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 37 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 662-63.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 37 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 663.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 37 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 663.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 38
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 38 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 1168.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 38 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 1168-1169.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 38 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 1168-1169.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 38 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1168-1169.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 38 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 1168.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 38 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 1168.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 38 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 1168.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 39</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 39 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, lines 1-47.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 39 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 5, lines 1-47.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 39 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 5, lines 1-47.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 39 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, lines 1-47.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 39 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, lines 1-47.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 40</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 40 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 62-65.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 40 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 19-22.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 40 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 19-22.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 40 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 19-22.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 40 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 62-65.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	



<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 41</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 41 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 291.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 41 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 292.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 41 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 292.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 41 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 292.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 41 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 291.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 41 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 291.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 41 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 291.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 42</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 42 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 275.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 42 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 275.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 42 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 275.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 42 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 275.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 42 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 275.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 42 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 275.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 42 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 275.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference N . 43</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 43 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 2.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 43 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 8, 10.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 43 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 8, 10.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 43 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 8, 10.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 43 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 2.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 43 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 11.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 43 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 11.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 44</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 44 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 26-51.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 44 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 26-51.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 44 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 26-51.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 44 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 26-51.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 44 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 26-51.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 45</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 45 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 21 - col. 5, line 6.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 45 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 40.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 45 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 40.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 45 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 40.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 45 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 21 - col. 5, line 6.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 45 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 48-55.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 45 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 48-55.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 46</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 46 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 31 - 53.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 46 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 31 - 53.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 46 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 31 - 53.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 44 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 31 - 53.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 46 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 31 - 53.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 46 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 6, line 42.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 46 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g.,

	col. 6, line 42.
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The '536 Patent	Reference No. 47
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 47 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 34.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 47 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 34.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 48
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 48 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 48 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 48 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 48 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 48 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 48 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 6, line 28; col. 4, line 6.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 48 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 6, line 28; col. 4, line 6.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 49</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 49 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 55.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 49 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 55.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 49 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 55.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 49 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 55.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 49 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 55.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 49 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 1, line 65.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 49 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 1, line 65.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 50</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 50 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-63.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 50 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-63.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 50 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-63.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 50 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-63.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 50 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 21-63.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 51</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 51 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 41 - col. 3, line 58.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 51 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 41 - col. 3, line 58.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 51 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 41 - col. 3, line 58.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 51 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 41 - col. 3, line 58.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 51 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 41 - col. 3, line 58.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 51 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, line 53.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 51 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, line 53.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 52</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 52 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-32.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 52 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-32.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 52 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-32.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 51 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-32.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 52 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-32.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 52 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, line 26.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 52 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g.,

	col. 2, line 26.
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<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 53</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 53 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 28-55.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 53 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 28-55.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 53 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 28.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 53 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 28-55.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 53 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 28-55.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 53 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, line 63; col. 2, line 1.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 53 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, line 63; col. 2, line 1.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 54</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 54 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 670.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 54 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 669.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 54 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 669.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 54 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 669.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 54 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 670.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 54 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 672.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 54 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 672.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 55</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 55 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 7-46.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 55 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 7-46.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 55 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 7-46.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 55 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 7-46.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 55 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, lines 7-46.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 56</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 56 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 61 - col. 2, line 12.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 56 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 61 - col. 2, line 12.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 56 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 1, line 61 - col. 2, line 12.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 56 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 61 - col. 2, line 12.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 56 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 1, line 61 - col. 2, line 12.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	



<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 57</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 57 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., p. 3.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 57 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., p. 3.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 57 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., p. 3.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 57 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 3.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 57 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., p. 3.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 57 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., p. 3.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 57 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., p. 6.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 58</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 58 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 9-49.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 58 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 9-49.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 58 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 9-49.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 58 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 9-49.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 58 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 9-49.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 59</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 59 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 5-36.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 59 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 5-36.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 59 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 5-36.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 60</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 60 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 45.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 60 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 35.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 60 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 35.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 60 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 35.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 60 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 45.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 61</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 61 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 30.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 61 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 30.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 61 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 30.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 61 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 30.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 61 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 30.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 62</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 62 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 62 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 20.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 62 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 20.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 61 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 20.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 62 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 64</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 64 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 5.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 64 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 25.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 64 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 25.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 64 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 25.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 64 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 5.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 65</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 65 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, line 34.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 65 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 5, line 34.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 65 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 5, line 34.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 65 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, line 34.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 65 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 5, line 34.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 65 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, line 10; col. 6, line 65.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 65 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, line 10; col. 6, line 65.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 66</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 66 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 1.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 66 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 14.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 66 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 14.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 64 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 14.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 66 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 1.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 66 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 2, line 10.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 66 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 2, line 10.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 67</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 67 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 67 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 67 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 67 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 67 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 35.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 67 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 4, line 10.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 67 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 4, line 10.

The '536 Patent	Reference No. 68
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 68 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 25.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 68 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 25.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 68 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 25.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 68 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 25.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 68 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 25.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 69</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 69 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 20.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 69 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 20.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 69 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 3, line 20.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 69 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 20.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 69 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 20.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 70</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 70 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 38.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 70 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 38.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 70 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 38.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 70 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 38.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 70 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 38.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	Reference No. 70 discloses an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site, see, e.g., col. 3, line 1.
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	In Reference No. 70 the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal, see, e.g., col. 3, line 1.

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 71</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 71 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 43 - col. 4, line 18.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 71 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., figs.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 71 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., figs.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 71 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., figs.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 71 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 3, line 43 - col. 4, line 18.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

<b>The '536 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 72</b>
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 72 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 30.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 72 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 30.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 72 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 2, line 30.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 72 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 30.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 72 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 2, line 30.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	



The '536 Patent	Reference No. 73
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	
a high frequency power supply;	Reference No. 73 discloses a high frequency power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 35.
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Reference No. 73 discloses an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 35.
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Reference No. 73 discloses an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, see, e.g., col. 4, line 35.
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Reference No. 73 discloses a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 35.
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	Reference No. 73 discloses a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply, see, e.g., col. 4, line 35.
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	

## EXHIBIT B

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 1
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 1 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 15-27.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 2
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 2 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 207.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 2 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 206, 211.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 3
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 3 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 48 - col. 4 ln. 14.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 3 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 9, lns. 9-25.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue	

necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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The '882 Patent	Reference No. 4
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 4 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 5-col. 2, ln. 2.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 4 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 38-44, col. 1, lns. 11-15.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 5
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 5 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., pp. 58-60.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 5 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 58.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 5 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 58.

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 6
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 6 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 3-7.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high	

frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 7</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 7 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 44-66.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 7 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 33-44.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 8</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 8 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 1.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 8 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 1, 5.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 8 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 1.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 9</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 9 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-52.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	

applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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The '882 Patent	Reference No. 10
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 10 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 18-28.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 10 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 2-5.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 11
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 11 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 2.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 12
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 12 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 528.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 12 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 528.

applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 12 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 528.
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 13</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 13 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 15, col. 7, lns. 38-50.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 15</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 15 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 5-17.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 15 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 26-30, col. 6, lns. 23-27, col. 3, lns. 59-61.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 15 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 53-54, col. 6, lns. 27-29.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 16</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency	Reference No. 16 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled

voltage source;	to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., pp. 845-46.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference N . 16 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 848.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 17</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 17 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 6, lns. 1-30.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 17 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 25-33.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 18</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 18 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 12-37.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 18 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 67 - col. 4 ln. 3.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 19</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on	

a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 19 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-46.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 19 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 34-38.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 20</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 20 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 35-58.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 20 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 35-58.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 21</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 21 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 333.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 21 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 334.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 21 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 337.



<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 22</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 22 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 21-58.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 22 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 21-58.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 23</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 23 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68, col. 3 lns. 34-38.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 23 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 42-68, col. 3 ln. 66.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 24</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 24 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 1425.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 24 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 1425.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue	

necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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The '882 Patent	Reference No. 25
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 25 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 99.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 25 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 100.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 25 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 101.

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 26
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 26 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 1383.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 26 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 1383.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 26 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 1383.

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 27
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 27 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 38-66.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 27 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 48-53.
applying a high frequency voltage between the	

electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 28</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 28 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 23-33.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 28 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 28-31.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 29</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 29 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., pp. 67-68.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 29 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 68, 71.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 29 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., pp. 68-70.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 30</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 30 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 32 - col. 5 ln. 10.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity	Reference No. 30 discloses positioning the electrode

to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 lns. 48-58, Fig. 5.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 31</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 31 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-58.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 31 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 11-31; col. 7, ln. 65.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 33</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 33 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-69.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 31 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 45-69.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 34</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency	Reference No. 34 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled

voltage source; positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	t a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 42. Reference N . 34 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 43.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 35
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 35 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 248.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 35 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 248.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 36
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 36 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 4-39.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 36 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 7 lns. 30-37.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 37
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return	Reference N . 37 discloses providing an electrode

electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., pp. 662-63.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 37 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 663.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 38</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 38 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 1168.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 38 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 1168.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 39</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 39 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 1-47.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 40</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on	

a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 40 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 62-65.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 40 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 37-42.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
37. The method of claims 1 and 28 wherein	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 41</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 41 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 291.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 41 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 291.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 41 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 293.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 42</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 42 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 275.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 42 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 275-76.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 42 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 276.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference N . 43</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 43 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., pp. 2-4.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 43 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., p. 11.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 44</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 44 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 26-51.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 44 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 18.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 44 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 66-68.

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 45</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 45 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 21 - col. 5 ln. 6.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 45 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 48-55, col. 5 lns. 6-19.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart	Reference No. 45 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage



sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 64-68.
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 46</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 46 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 31-53.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 46 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 ln. 1, col. 6 ln. 42.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 47</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 47 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 34.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 47 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 6 lns. 4-60.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 48</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 48 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 48 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see,

applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	e.g., col. 5, ln. 39, col. 7 ln. 59.
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 49</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 49 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1 ln. 55.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 49 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 ln. 65.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 50</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 50 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 21-63.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 50 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 2-20.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 51</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 51 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 41 - col. 3 ln. 58.

positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 51 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 50-53.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 52</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 52 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 1-32.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 52 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 38.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 53</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 53 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28-55.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 53 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 1 - col. 3 ln. 63, col. 6 ln. 28.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 54</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return	Reference No. 54 discloses providing an electrode

electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 670.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 54 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 669, 672.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 55</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 55 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 7-46.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 55 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 52-55, col. 2 lns. 7-46.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 56</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 56 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 61 - col. 2 ln. 12.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 56 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 20-50.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 57</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on	

a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 57 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., p. 3.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 57 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 4, 6.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 57 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., p. 7.

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 58
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 58 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3 lns. 9-49.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 59
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 59 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., pp. 2-3.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 60
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28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 60 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 45.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 60 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 40.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 61
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 61 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 30.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 61 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 15.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	Reference No. 57 discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure, see, e.g., col. 12 ln. 35.

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 62
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 62 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 62 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 10-29.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure	

underlying the ablated body structure.	
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The '882 Patent	Reference No. 63
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 63 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 11-26.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 64
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 64 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 5.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

The '882 Patent	Reference No. 65
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 65 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 34.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 65 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 10, col. 6 ln. 65, col. 8, ln. 22.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue	Reference No. 57 inherently discloses applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure

necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	with ut causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structur underlying the ablated body structure.
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 66</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 66 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 1.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 66 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 10, col. 5, ln. 15.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 67</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 67 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 67 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 35, col. 4 ln. 10.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 68</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 68 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 25.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 66 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 lns. 21-44.
applying a high frequency voltage between the	



electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	
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<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 69</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 69 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 20.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 69 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 lns. 13-17.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 70</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 70 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 38.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 70 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 1, col. 2 ln. 45.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 71</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 71 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., 3 ln. 43 - col. 4 ln. 18.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically	Reference No. 71 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the

conducting fluid; and	presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 7 lns. 13-15.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 72</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 72 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 30.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 72 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 33, col. 3 ln. 9.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

<b>The '882 Patent</b>	<b>Reference No. 73</b>
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Reference No. 73 discloses providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 35.
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	Reference No. 73 discloses positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid, see, e.g., col. 6 lns. 45-55.
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	

### EXHIBIT C

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 1
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 1 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 1-17.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 1 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 15-27.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 1 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 1-17.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 1 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 15-27.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 2
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 2 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 206, 211.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 2 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 207.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 2 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 211.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 2 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 207.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 3
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 3 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 9, lns. 9-25.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 3 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 48 - col. 4, ln. 14.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 3 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 9, lns. 9-25.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 3 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 48 - col. 4 ln. 14.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 4
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 4 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 38-44; col. 1, lns. 11-15.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 4 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col 1, ln. 50-col. 2, ln. 2.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 4 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 38-44; col. 1 lns. 11-15.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 4 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 50-col. 2, ln. 2.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 5
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 5 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 58.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 5 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., pp. 58-60.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 5 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 58.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 5 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., pp. 58-60.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 6
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 6 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 3-7.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 6 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 3-7.



The '592 Patent	Reference N . 7
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 7 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 33-44.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 7 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 44-66.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 7 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns.33-34.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 7 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 44-66.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 8
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 8 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 5 and 1.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 8 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 1.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 8 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 1.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 8 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp 5 and 1.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 8 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 8 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 1.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 9
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 9 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 40-63.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 9 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-52.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 9 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 40-63.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 9 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-52.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 10
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 10 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 2-5.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 10 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 18-28.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 10 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 2-5.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 10 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 18-28.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 11
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 11 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 2.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 11 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 2.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 12
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 12 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 528.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 12 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 528.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 12 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 528.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 12 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 528.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 13
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 13 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 15; col. 7, lns. 38-50.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 13 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 15; col. 7, lns. 38-50.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 15
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 15 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 59-61; col. 5 lns. 26-30; col. 6, lns. 23-27.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 15 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 5-20.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 15 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 5-17.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 15 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 59-61; col. 5 lns. 26-30; col. 6, lns. 23-27.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 15 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 5-20.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 15 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 5-17.



The '592 Patent	Reference No. 16
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 16 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 847
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 16 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the pp. 845-46.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 16 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 847.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 16 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., pp. 845-46.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 17
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 17 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 25-33.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 17 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 6, lns. 1-30.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 17 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 25-33.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 17 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 6, lns. 1-30.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 18
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 18 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 67 - col. 4 ln. 3.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 18 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 12-37.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 18 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 67 - col. 4 ln. 3.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 18 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 12-37.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 19
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 19 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 34-38.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 19 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-46.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 19 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, lns. 34-38.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 19 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 33-46.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 20
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 20 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 35-58.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 20 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 35-58.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 20 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 35-58.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 20 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 35-58.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 21
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 21 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 332, 334.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 21 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 333.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 21 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 334.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 21 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 333.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 22
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 22 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 21-58.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 22 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 21-58.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 22 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 21-58.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 23
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 23 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68; col. 3 ln. 66.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 23 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 23 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68; col. 3 lns. 34-38.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 23 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68; col. 3 ln. 66.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 23 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 23 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 42-68; col. 3 lns. 34-38.



The '592 Patent	Reference No. 24
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 24 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1425.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 24 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 1425.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 24 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1425.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 24 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., _____.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 25
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 25 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 100.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 25 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 99.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 25 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 100.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 25 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 99.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 26
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 26 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1383.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 26 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., 1383.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 26 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., 1383.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 26 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1383.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 26 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1383.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 26 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 1383.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 27
I. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 27 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 18; col. 3, lns. 48-53.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 27 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 38-66.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 27 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 18; col. 3, lns. 48-53.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 27 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 38-66.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 28
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 28 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 28-31.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 28 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 23-33.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 28 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, lns. 28-31.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 28 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 23-33.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 29
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 29 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 68 and 71.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 29 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., pp. 67-68.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 29 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 68.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 29 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., pp. 67-68.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 30
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 30 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 lns. 48-58.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 30 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., Fig. 5.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 30 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 32 - col. 5 ln. 10.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 30 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 lns. 48-58, Fig. 5.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 30 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., Fig. 5.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 30 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col 4, lns. 32 - col. 5 ln. 10.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 31
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 31 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 11-31; col. 7, ln. 65.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 31 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., Fig. 5.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 31 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-58.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 31 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 11-31, col. 7, ln. 65.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 31 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., Fig. 5.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 31 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-58.



The '592 Patent	Reference N . 33
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 33 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 45-69.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 33 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., Fig. 2.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 33 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-69.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 33 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 45-69.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 33 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., Fig. 2.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 33 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 45-69.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 34
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 34 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 43.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 34 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 44.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 34 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., 42.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 34 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 43.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 34 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 44.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 34 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 42.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 35
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 35 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 248.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 35 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 248.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 35 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 248.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 35 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 248.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 36
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 36 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 30-32.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 36 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 4-39.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 36 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 30-37.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 36 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 4-39.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 37
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 37 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 663.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 37 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., pp. 662-63.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 37 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 663.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 37 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., pp. 662-63.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 38
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 38 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1168.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 38 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 1168.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 38 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 1168.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 38 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., 1168.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 39
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 39 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 5 lns. 1-47.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 39 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 5 lns. 1-47.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 40
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 40 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 37-42.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 40 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 62-65.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 40 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 37-42.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 40 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 62-65.



The '592 Patent	Reference No. 41
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 41 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 291.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 41 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 291.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 41 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 291.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 41 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 291.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 42
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 42 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 275.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 42 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 275.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 42 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 275-76.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 42 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 275.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 43
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 43 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 11.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 43 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., pp. 2-4.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 43 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 11.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 43 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., pp. 2-4.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 44
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 44 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 18.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 44 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 26-51.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 44 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 28.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 44 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, lns. 26-51.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 45
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 45 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 48-55, col. 5 lns. 6-19.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 45 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 21 - col. 5 ln. 6.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 45 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 48-55.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 45 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 21 - col. 5 ln. 6.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 46
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 46 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 1; col. 6, lns. 42.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 46 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 6, ln. 42.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 46 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 31-53.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 46 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 1; col. 6, ln. 42.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 46 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 6, ln. 42.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 46 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 31-53.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 47
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 47 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 6 lns. 4-60.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 47 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 34.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 47 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 6 lns. 4-60.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 47 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 34.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 48
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 48 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 39.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 48 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 6, ln. 28.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 48 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 48 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 39; col. 7, ln. 59.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 48 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 6, ln. 28.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 48 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28.



The '592 Patent	Reference No. 49
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 49 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 ln. 65.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 49 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 55.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 49 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 ln. 65.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 49 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 55.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 50
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 50 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 2-20.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 50 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 21-63.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 50 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 2-20.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 50 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 21-63.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 51
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 51 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 50-53.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 51 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 53.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 51 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 41 - col. 3 ln. 58.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 51 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, lns. 50-53.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 51 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 53.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 51 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 41 - col. 3 ln. 58.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 52
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 52 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 38.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 52 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 1-32.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 52 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 38.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 52 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 1-32.

The '592 Patent	Referenc No. 53
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 53 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 1; col. 3, ln. 63; col. 6, ln. 28.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 53 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28-55.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 53 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 1; col. 3, ln. 63; col. 6, ln. 28.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 53 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 28-55.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 54
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 54 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 669, 672.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 54 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 670.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 54 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 672
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 54 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 670.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 55
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 55 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 lns. 52-55, col. 2 lns. 7-46.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 55 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 7-46.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 55 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 lns. 52-55, col. 2 lns. 7-46.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 55 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 7-46.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 56
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 56 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4 lns. 20-50.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 56 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 61 - col. 2 ln. 12.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 56 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, lns. 20-50.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 56 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 1, ln. 61 - col. 2 ln. 12.



The '592 Patent	Reference No. 57
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 57 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 4, 6.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 57 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., p. 3.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 57 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 6.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 57 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., p. 3.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 58
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 58 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3 lns. 9-49.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 58 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3 lns. 9-49.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 59
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 59 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., pp. 2-3.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 60
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 60 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., p. 540.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 60 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 45.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 60 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 40.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 60 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 45.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 61
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 61 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 30.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 61 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 15.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 61 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 30.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 62
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 62 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., Fig. 3.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 62 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 62 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., Fig. 3.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 62 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 63
1. A method for applying lectrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 63 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 11, 26.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 63 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 11, 26.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 64
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 64 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 5.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 64 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 5.



The '592 Patent	Reference N . 65
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 65 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 10; col. 6, ln. 65; col. 8, ln. 22.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 65 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 34.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 65 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 10; col. 6, ln. 65; col. 8, ln. 22.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 65 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 5, ln. 34.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 66
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 66 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 10, col. 5, ln. 15.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 66 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 1.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 66 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 ln. 10.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 66 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 1.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 67
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 67 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 10, col. 2 ln. 35.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 67 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, 35.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 67 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35, col. 4 ln. 10.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 67 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 35.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 68
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 67 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 1 lns. 21-44.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 68 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 25.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 68 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 25.

The '592 Patent	Reference N . 69
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 69 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 13-17.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 69 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 20.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 69 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 20.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 70
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 70 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 1, col. 2 ln. 45.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 70 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 38.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 70 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 45, col. 3 ln. 1.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 70 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 38.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 71
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 71 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 43 - col. 4 ln. 18.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 71 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 7, lns. 13-15.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 71 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 3 ln. 43 - col. 4 ln. 18.

The '592 Patent	Reference No. 72
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 72 discloses positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 4, ln. 33.
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Reference No. 72 discloses positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 29-36.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	Reference No. 72 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 30.
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:	
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	Reference No. 72 discloses contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 3, ln. 9; col. 4, ln. 33.
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Reference No. 62 discloses spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid, see, e.g., col. 2 lns. 29-36.
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	Reference No. 72 discloses applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode, see, e.g., col. 2, ln. 30.